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THE TRUE AMERICANISM.

From the speech in the Senate on January 21 by Mr. Knox, Senator from New York, and Ex-Secretary of State.

O Senators, consider for a moment what it is that we are doing. We all love our country; we are all proud of its history; we are all full of hope and courage for its future; we love its good name; we desire for it that power among the nations of the earth which will enable it to accomplish still greater things for civilization than it has accomplished in its noble past. Shall we make ourselves in the minds of the world like unto the man who in his own community is marked as astute and cunning to get out of his obligations? Shall we make ourselves like unto the man who is known to be false to his agreements; false to his pledged word? Shall we have it understood the world over that "you must look out for the United States or she will get the advantage of you"; that we are clever and cunning to get the better of the other party to an agreement? Shall we in our generation add to those claims to honor and respect that our fathers have established for our great country the claim that we shall be considered slippery? It is worth while, Mr. President, to be a citizen of a great country, but size alone is not enough to make a country great. A country must be great in its ideals; it must be great hearted; it must be noble; it must despise and reject all smallness and meanness; it must be faithful to its word; it must keep the faith of treaties; it must be faithful to its mission of civilization in order that it shall be truly great.

Free Foodstuffs.

Thus far the long war against "trusts" has afforded only moral satisfaction. The dissolution, voluntary or involuntary, of a "trust" doesn't reduce by a tithe the cost of living. In some cases it even raises the price of the articles that were subject to the "trust."

The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee point to more practical and wide-reaching benefits. The Democratic platform insisted "that material reduction be speedily made upon the necessities of life." Food is the first of these necessities. For years the increased bill for food has worried and pinched every household, except those of rich or forehanded people. The United States can't produce cattle and meat enough to feed itself. Population swarms, meat supply decreases, yet the country keeps a duty on foreign cattle and meat; shuts itself off from the contiguous Canadian and Mexican supply, from the great cattle raising countries of South America and the Antipodes; voluntarily or ignorantly does what it can to put up its meat bills.

Neither for protection nor for revenue are these duties defensible. They should be cut off by the Sixty-third Congress. With them should go every food duty, from eggs to apples, as the Latin proverb runs. Free foodstuffs!

Secretary Knox's Reply to Great Britain.

The American note in answer to the British representations concerning discrimination in canal tolls reached London yesterday. Mr. Knox's policy seems to be strategic rather than direct controversy upon the main question. This is perhaps legitimate under the circumstances. It may prepare the way for a diplomatic settlement satisfactory to both parties through an investigation by a specially arranged joint commission.

As to formal arbitration, the present attitude of part of the Senate makes the situation difficult for the State Department. The Secretary can't do more or less than echo the President's recent expression of willingness to arbitrate. But if the situation is difficult the Taft Administration is itself largely responsible for the circumstance. The clause of the canal bill exempting the American coastwise traffic ought not to have been signed by the President last summer.

Like the excellent and resourceful lawyer that he is, Secretary Knox makes the technical point that the treaty, if violated at all, would not be violated by the mere act of Congress providing for the exemption of our coastwise vessels but by the actual imposition of unequal tolls under the President's proclamation of rates. He hopes that an inquiry into the basis of the rates fixed by the President may convince Great Britain that there is no inequality, inasmuch as canal expenses were so calculated as to include the exempted traffic and thus charged against us proportionately in the form of expenditures for maintenance and interest; the practical result being that our Government will pay the tolls that are nominally waived in the case of Amer-

ican coastwise vessels in the form of a subsidy which our Congress has the right to grant.

On the other side of the Atlantic, and particularly by Sir Edward Grey, it will probably not be forgotten that when Canada undertook to discriminate against the American coastwise traffic by means of a heavy subsidy rebate to her own coastwise vessels using the Canadian canals we treated the proceeding as a contravention of the engagement in the Alabama claims treaty of 1871, which provided for the use of these Canadian canals along the Great Lake waterway on equal terms by the citizens of the two countries. President Cleveland then protested vigorously against the inequality; and upon our representations Canada retired from the position she had taken and rescinded the differential rates. The direct bearing of this incident upon the present controversy was made clear in Senator Root's masterly speech in the Senate on Tuesday. It is another case of whose ox is gored, and no candid person can fail to be impressed by the Senator's candid remarks.

There is a higher law of international relations than that which gives substance to Mr. Knox's able note received yesterday at the British Foreign Office. It is the law of good faith and honor. We hope that long before any joint commission has audited the mathematical computations on which the canal tolls are based the entire subject may be rendered academic by the most honorable and in the long run the most profitable course open to this country, the repeal of the exemption clause.

Shevet Pasha's Reappearance.

The prospect of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies, which seemed assured when the Grand Council approved the Government's recommendation to give up Adrianople, is clouded, temporarily at least, by the resignation of the Cabinet and the appointment of MAHMUD SHEVET Pasha as Grand Vizier in place of the veteran KIAMIL Pasha. The appointment as Minister of the Interior of TALAAH Bey with his cry that the national honor must be saved is also a disquieting sign.

If the new Cabinet, protesting that it does not want a continuation of the war but is determined that Turkey shall retain Adrianople, is not blustering, the Powers will have to act quickly and serve peremptory notice that the struggle must not be resumed.

SHEVET Pasha's popularity was obscured by the futility of Turkish resistance to Italy in Tripoli, for as Minister of War he was held responsible for the humiliation; but he was the leader of the bloodless Young Turk revolution that resulted in the deposition of ABDUL HAMID, and if the army at the front wants SHEVET Pasha is likely to be a popular hero again. It is just as well to face the truth that things have taken an unpleasant turn at Constantinople. When peace seemed assured an outbreak of fanatic passion has restored to power an ambitious Arab soldier who has not had his opportunity on the firing line. Nevertheless he may be found on the side of peace.

Federal Control of New York Quarantine.

Recent advice from Albany happily indicates that Governor SULZER contemplates the transfer of the quarantine station of this port to the well equipped Public Health Service of the United States, a movement which has been advocated by THE SUN for some time. On Saturday last the most convincing reasons for this transfer were briefly stated. Governor SULZER was advised to consider especially the immediate saving of the \$2,000,000 which has been asked for by the health officer of the port for the reconstruction of the present inadequate arrangement, and of the large outlay involved in the future maintenance of the station.

It is a subject for congratulation to note the prompt action of Governor SULZER in this important matter in appointing a committee to investigate the question, and to be informed that the chairman, Mr. CARLISLE, is alive to the obvious reasons for the immediate transfer. His experience in politics is manifested in the statement, "I expect something of an uproar when this proposition is broached." This accords with the view expressed in THE SUN that the loss of the patronage involved in the transfer of quarantine to the Federal Government can be the only reason for delay in removing the station from State control.

It is reported from Albany that according to the present health officer the shipping interests of New York would oppose it. "The Federal Government cannot do this by a board from Washington," says Dr. O'CONNELL, because "there must be some one to say 'yes' or 'no' when vessels come into the harbor. The answer must be prompt." &c. The most superficial comparison of the personnel of a State controlled quarantine station with one under the management of the Public Health (formerly Marine Hospital) Service of the United States would demonstrate the weakness of this statement. There can be no doubt that an officer of this service trained in quarantine duties is far more competent to render prompt decisions on all questions than the most able physician who lacks training.

"The hint that 'the city may if it desires be given control of this office and the privilege of paying for its maintenance' reads like irony on the part of Mr. CARLISLE. A transfer from State to city control would indeed be 'jumping from the frying pan into the fire.' This kind of transfer should not commend itself to our legislators.

The inadequacy of our quarantine station at the present time, as reluctantly charged by the present incumbent, is the most serious indictment of the efficiency of State control which has permitted such conditions to obtain after its existence since Colonial times, a period during which over half a hun-

dred Executives have appointed the same number of health officers. Every consideration of safety of the largest port of entry in the United States demands that the Federal Government, which controls our defenses against other enemies, should assume control of the defenses against disease in the port of New York. Governor SULZER will act wisely in promptly recommending to the Legislature to pass the necessary laws and by putting them into immediate enforcement.

Our Neighbors' Feelings.

A fine consideration for the feelings of others is doubtless one of the distinguishing marks of civilization, but it appears sometimes as if we might be getting just a little bit overcivilized. We are apt to discriminate too nicely about what is calculated to wound the susceptibilities of our neighbors, and when we have taken every precaution to avoid the suggestion of offence and have published elaborate explanations of our delicacy, the neighbors whose feelings we have been at such pains to spare turn round and inquire mildly what all the fuss was about.

It is only a few years since the stage censor in England banned "The Mikado" out of deference to the Japanese ally whose fleet was visiting the shores of Britain, and Homer's laughter went up throughout the land when the subjects of the Mikado welcomed their hosts aboard their battleships to the strains of SULLIVAN'S censored opera. A similar misplaced delicacy was exhibited the other day when the Board of Superintendents of New York city's schools decided in their wisdom that "The Merchant of Venice" was not an appropriate work to be read in schools lest it might offend the susceptibilities of Jewish children.

Happily no time has been lost in removing the prohibition, for the precedent that it set might have proved awkward. If the supposed feelings of one element of a heterogeneous population were to be treated with such tenderness, other elements might fairly have claimed similar treatment. Some youthful and unnaturalized Briton, for instance, might have been seriously embarrassed by instruction on the Revolution; THACKERAY, as Commissioner CHURCHILL pointed out in moving to rescind the order, was not always complimentary to the Irish, and DICKENS had a few frank criticisms to make upon our own country.

It seems on the whole a little invidious to have singled out one particular race to which to impute such thin skinned sensibility, and we fancy, were it not for a saving sense of humor which refuses to regard the affair as anything but a joke, the Jewish people themselves would be the first to resent being deprived of a masterpiece of English literature. In any case, however, there was no need for all the bother, since according to the reading of the character most favored in recent times, *Slylock* was an uncommonly fine fellow. Certainly no one who saw IRVING'S interpretation of the Jew could withhold his sympathy. The picture that he made was, as ELLEN TERRY describes it, one of a "heroic saint."

The New Labor Bills.

The series of bills for the reorganization of the State Department of Labor now in the Legislature are the result of the investigation conducted last year by the committee of which Senator WAGNER was chairman. They are designed to strengthen the hand of the State in protecting wage earners, of whom women and children naturally receive the greater share of public sympathy. This service is not altogether altruistic, for the State as a political entity and each individual in it have a selfish interest in the maintenance of good sanitary conditions in factories and workshops.

While the women and children supply the picturesque and "heart touching" incidents that arouse popular concern over industrial conditions, the state of men workers is a matter of not less importance. The measures advocated by the committee cover the whole field, seemingly with sufficient thoroughness to satisfy all reasonable requirements. The authority and personnel of the inspecting forces would be materially increased by their enactment. They would prohibit numerous practices now common and held to be inimical to the welfare of workers, and they are intended to provide for permanent systematic study and improvement of a situation which may not be as bad as some people believe but which would not be called ideal by even the most cheerful observer.

But when the bills become laws what of their enforcement? Is it to be entrusted to persons whose principal qualification is political, or to dreamers and experimenters of utopian ambition but without executive skill? To find the men and women properly equipped for the task of translating into action the praiseworthy desire for better things, shared by all the people of the State, will not be easy. It will be more difficult to enforce the laws than to write them in the books, and we shall withhold our rejoicings over the predicted new dispensation for those who must labor in mill and shop until evidence is produced that a man has been found who can make the new engine run as it should.

On the unoffending head of the bachelor is poured the critical wrath of press and pulpit, and columns of unjust things are written of him. — *Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

How do you account for it? The cynic lay it to envy.

The people want Washington to be a beautiful city. President TAFT.

Well, it will be distinctly more beautiful after that old Hittite JOE CANNON leaves it for good next March.

The list of Democratic statements of various States and cities whose names have been presented by solemn delegations at Trenton will soon be as long as the Newark directory; but it is a good deal

more amusing than that sterling work. Why is it that so many men, hitherto unbothered and unsung, suddenly turn up to the surprise of the country and their own deep satisfaction? Do they smile for pride in future fame, seeing their obituary mentioning that they were "mentioned" in 1913 for this, that and the other Cabinet post?

It is pertinent to invite every Senator and Representative in Congress to consider whether the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which we had announced beforehand that we meant to give it the construction that we subsequently put upon it by statute.

The Ute Indians have a "CHAMP" — a champion — a champion.

Thought CHAMP was a Crow.

The good looking girl who confessed to stealing clothing was paroled yesterday. — *Kansas City Journal.*

"What is the blooming tincture of the skin to peace of mind and harmony within?" as our great-grandmothers used to repeat, not without an eye upon the beauty who is stolen, like Helen, or steals, like this young woman of Kansas City. This is an inalienable "special privilege."

Among the objects of the "Republican Club of Illinois," which got a license to incorporate this week, is the perpetuation of "the principles of the Republican party as promulgated in the platform adopted in its national conventions from its birth to the convention of 1912 inclusive." Many excellent principles can be found in that collection, but no one of them is likely to be recommended to a discriminating public by the presence of the Hon. WILLIAM LORIMER among the incorporators of "The Republican Club of Illinois."

"Count that day lost" and so on; and yesterday was not lost by us, for reading the Congressional Record dutifully we had the satisfaction to get a lesson in pronunciation from the Hon. J. HARRY COVINGTON of Maryland, descending upon the Atchafalaya.

"The Chaffin's River, as I believe they call it — and I was not aware of that peculiar and remarkable pronunciation myself until I was told of it by members of the Louisiana delegation."

The Gazetteer figures the name as "Atch-a-f-a-l-a," long "i" and accent on the second. But the local usage decides; and the belauding is impressive. Did the Hon. J. HARRY COVINGTON get it right?

A marvellous, an incredible, a most moral delusion is reported from Kansas City. The *Journal* of that town talks poetically of "an orgy of retrenchment." The orgy seems to be severely local. There is no danger that it will spread.

The correspondents of the *City Record* continue to set a pace no other publication devoted to gathering the news would dare to follow. In the edition for January 23 the "Reports of the transactions of the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Queens, for the weeks ending August 10 and 17" are printed. The signatures of DENIS O'LEARY, Commissioner, Both were received at the *City Record* office on January 17. It would be only fair for Supervisor FRIEDSON to mark them "delayed in transmission."

"The oldest Elk in the world," dead in Iowa at 103, smoked and chewed for eighty-one years, an interesting record. He did not smoke and chew for his last ten years. With respect, that was a mistake. He should have been content to chew. But the local usage decides; and the belauding is impressive. Did the Hon. J. HARRY COVINGTON get it right?

Judge Amzi Dodd.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A life like that which has just been ended by the death of Judge Amzi Dodd of this town deserves more than local comment. The long and honorable career of Judge Dodd is full of lessons for young men.

A lifelong Republican, his character was so fine, as displayed in his work as a lawyer and man of business, that he was appointed to high judicial office by Democratic Administrations without protest even from those to whom partisan affiliations are ordinarily superior to the claims of personal fitness.

Born in 1829, he was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841. It was a distinguished class. On its roll were John Craig Biddle of Pennsylvania and J. B. F. Blair, who served the Federal armies and after the war filled public positions of honor; the reverend doctors Cuyler, Duffield and Hodges, leading lights of the Presbyterian ministry; Professor Giger of Princeton, Professor Pickett of Kentucky, E. W. Seudder and J. T. Nixon, former New Jersey legislators. They were products of a sterner day in academe, and among them not one had greater strength of character, a clearer head or a more earnest interest in the public good.

As member of Assembly, Vice-Chancellor and Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals his services to the State were most valuable and marked by the same qualities of sense and justice that distinguished his administration of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Society of Newark and, in private practice of the law, made his services as a trustee and executor desirable. Firm in his political faith, he was the truest sort of public servant and served his country bigger than his party. Quiet, unassuming, sympathetic and helpful, he possessed in combination with these qualities the harder ones that make the man. He was an example of all that is best in the traditional character of the American.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., January 23.

"I Wish I Was."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: This old plantation melody was popular many years ago. A discontented "daddy" gave expression to his desires thus:

I wish I was in Tennessee
Wubblin' Dinah on my knee,
For she says I would never see
From sunset to dusk on my day.

CHORUS.
Gitt along home, yaller gal,
For de dew on de grass am shinin',
Gitt along home, yaller gal,
For de shinin' slay am declinin'.

I wish I had an ole gray hoss,
I'd Alighanides I would cross,
I'd cross de mountain and de plain
And nebbber hoe dis corn again.

NEW YORK, January 23. J. G. M.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Attacks on It Attacks on New York Like Those on Gold Standard.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What is the matter with the Stock Exchange? As this question is being asked it calls to mind the article which made William Allen White famous, entitled "What's the Matter With Kansas?" written during the depressing times of the early '90s. He proved that the State of Kansas was all right, but that the trouble was in the mental condition of the people and that it was necessary for them to stop raising hell and raise more corn.

At the present time many are looking around for something to blame on account of the fact that it is extremely difficult to make a living. The country is passing through a reorganization; reforms are ominous. Investors are in the cyclone cells. It is hoped that the innovations will prove to be sacrifices for posterity. Therefore while we are looking forward to a tariff for revenue only an inquiry into the condition of the banks, the regulation of the railroads, dissolution of the ownership in competing companies, and subsidiaries of the dissolved monopolies, together with many other changes, which is it surprising that those who do not make their living by adding to the world's wealth are now seeking for something to "kick"? What better object on which to vent their feeling than the Stock Exchange? Lawson says it is the cause of the high cost of living, so they lambaste the place where stocks are traded in. Did not the housewives of Germany recently attack the market place on account of the high cost of meats? The market opens at 10, closes at 3, and during the time prices fluctuate there. Two things happening together, one must be the cause of the other.

Eureka! The "causa causans" is found, the fount of all the trouble. Therefore incorporate the exchange, regulate it, stop short selling, pyramiding, manipulation; too long. O Fortuna, have we suffered from these fluctuations on the board; henceforth the sea must be calm and smooth and pacific; no longer will turbulent waves be allowed, carrying the ship down in the slough of despond only later to raise it on the crest of prosperity. There must be a control.

It is indeed lucky for the real estate brokers that they have no real incorporated exchange dealing in real estate from 10 to 3, for have not the prices of properties in this city on Broadway from City Hall to Fourteenth street undergone an enormous decline? These investments will scarcely bring the mortgagee. It has all come very suddenly; owners are trying to throw over their holdings and invest in the Fourth Avenue Grand Central district. Why are not the real estate brokers to blame, and also the bankers who have helped the owners to carry these properties at what now turn out to be inflated prices by advancing loans on mortgages?

True, the savings banker has one reason not to worry over his security, for it is a part of mother earth, while the Wall Street banker loans on stocks and bonds, which are but bits of paper, sustained on a loan of mixed Stock Exchange collateral, yet it has always been considered a more hazardous security. Why not put real estate brokers under State control so that they cannot sell properties which may decline in value? They should be incorporated, regulated, and a speculator should be allowed to own but one piece of property, lest there be pyramiding; also the amount loaned on real estate should be prescribed, for it should not be bought on margin.

The papers have recently announced the failure of a number of affiliated realty companies doing business on Long Island. Indebtedness is said to be in the millions. They over speculated and bought more land than they could sell. What will the Legislature do about it?

As most of the criticism against the place where stocks and bonds are dealt in has emanated from outside the State one is convinced of the feeling of great jealousy of the metropolis.

At one time this city had the grain and provision market of the country; now, through the concentrated efforts of the West, it is in Chicago. New Orleans envies our cotton market; the exchange there is becoming constantly stronger and rivaling our market. This city at one time was practically the only place where grains, provisions, cotton, &c., could be stored in warehouses and loans secured on them by the hypothecation of warehouse receipts. Now from Duluth to Galveston there is sufficient local capital to do much of this financing, and the need of an institution like ours is left in our banks on call until needed for home use.

The railroads have given preferential rates in favor of Baltimore, Newport News and Boston, so that these ports have been receiving much of the through business to the exclusion of New York.

The feeling against this city may be shown by the fact that very many large manufacturing concerns find it advantageous for their business and advertising to keep the home office in cities such as Chicago.

Stock traders living outside the State have a reason to hold it in disfavor, for when they sell they are giving up a great privilege in making the trade in our market, and are increased at the two dollar stamp tax charged. They understand that they receive no return for this as it is used for our State purposes.

The Merchants Association has recently become very much exercised over the indifference of New York and the antipathy toward New York, and is making special efforts to advance our interests as other cities and towns have done for many years.

Our trouble is that we are the Empire State and have the metropolis of the country within our borders. Throughout the history of mankind there has always been a great jealousy and envy of the leader of anything. The goal of a Congress investigating committee is this feeling, and it has been particularly experienced in politics, national conventions, &c.

There is one thing that we have held against all intruders, and that is the Stock Exchange, and it is incumbent on this State to protect its interests.

There was nothing "the matter with Kansas"; it is a place, and so is the Stock Exchange. The Hughes committee made a favorable report on it after a thorough investigation.

Were we in a prosperous period with a bull market no censures would be heard. The attacks on the exchange are analogous to those on the gold standard. It was constantly charged that New York city had harbored a gold monopoly, and now it is called a money country.

Do we want to drive our serial speculators and liquid assets to London and make the enormous realty value of the Wall

Street section like those on Broadway between Chambers street and Fourteenth street? It is hoped that our legislators will remember the advice of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

The exchange does not make stocks; it only deals in them. Let the Legislature which create corporations see to it that the properties contained therein shall in value the capital stock and that they be compelled to make full and frequent report of earnings; and no one will be more pleased than the brokers.

NEW YORK, January 23. P. M. H.

SERVANTLESS HOMES.

A Mother Asks Sympathy for Families Heretofore "Help."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Colonel Roosevelt speaks of the "purchase of a machine at \$32 and necessary payments from \$6 a week," and says: "They are crushing out the lives of future mothers." I am a mother, and I ask you, when these girls prefer, actually prefer, to work under these conditions to accepting positions to help in the work of the homes of this country, so much sympathy is expended on them.

Thousands of homes to-day are seriously considering the possibility of breaking up because of lack of domestic service. Is it "mental" to help a mother who has children to find a girl to help her, and at the same time be provided with a good room, comfortable in every way, and food of the best supplied up, a balance of from \$20 to \$25 at the month's end?

It is true that a factory started near any small or large town will deprive the mothers of that town of the necessary help to bring up a family. When seeking assistance in the duties of housekeeping one of the first questions asked you is, "Have you any children?" Should the answer be affirmative, you are asked to leave the work to some one else. "Oh no! I would not work where there are children." Nearly all "rads" for domestic service require "small families" or "no children," and yet we are crushing the lives out of future mothers. How would it be if we were to influence these girls to help those who are already mothers and housekeepers to make their lives and the lives of children younger than these girls a success? Surely if we are so interested in helping the girls, they should be interested in the work. They are sure to earn for themselves a clean living, with pure moral atmosphere and better wages than could otherwise be had.

NEW YORK, January 23. Mrs. F.

THE WHITE GIRLS STRIKE.

A Working Girl's Opinion of Its Merits and Its Leaders.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Will you allow a working girl to express her unprejudiced view regarding the deplorable condition which at present exists among the workers of the white goods industry owing to this strike, which was forced upon them by those so-called "labor leaders?"

Their motives may be sincere, but I doubt if they are entirely unselfish. I feel that if they are to speak, as I have always worked as an operator, and they are only instead of bettering conditions or alleviating any suffering, which they would have the public believe exists, they are only multiplying the troubles and increasing the suffering of those poor misguided and ignorant girls.

I have always received a fair compensation for my labor. For the past seven years I have been employed by one of the largest underwear manufacturers in the city. I have steady employment and earn on an average of \$15 and \$16 a week. The factory is sanitary, the surroundings are pleasant, and the girls are treated courteously and considerately by the employers and those in charge.

I am not writing this letter at the suggestion or solicitation of any one, as I am not one of those persons whom one can easily coerce or intimidate. My sole desire is to see those poor girls allowed to resume their work and to see the men of the industry in midwinter while their leaders are enjoying every comfort and luxury that money can buy. All this agitation only tends to foster discontent and socialism. If the working girls were allowed to settle any grievances that they may have with their employers conditions would improve and all this rioting and disorder could be avoided.

ANNA G. CLANCEY.

BROOKLYN, January 23.

A Cynical Psychologist.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To the student of crowd psychology the present state of the public mind is particularly interesting. Politicians of all parties, particularly the Progressives, are preaching moral uplift and refinement, and are violent and reiteration. What does it mean and what is to follow?

The present craze for morality by statute is simply the outward and visible expression of an inward and invisible trained by excessive taxation and personal extravagance. Professional politicians and chronic job seekers find it profitable to exploit the people along the line of least resistance, and for this reason their agitations are hypocritical and "canned."

The crowd, always ready to fall under the hypnotic influence of the word symbol, focalizes its attention until ready to be led astray by some new worry.

New parties and disguised forms of the old ones always find recruits, for as Pope has well said, "Party spirit is the madness of many for the gain of the few."

ALBERT R. GALLATIN.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Captain Waldo in the Philippines.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In an address to the striking hotel workers in Union Square yesterday Patrick Quinlan is quoted as calling Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo a "dude" and asserting that "he was sent to the Philippines to make a reputation and didn't make it."

I have recently received a letter from Brigadier-General Jacob Hurd Smith, picturesquely known as "Hell Roaring Jake Smith," an old Indian fighter who has no use for a "dude" and who was commander in chief in the Philippines during the war with Spain. He made good in every position he ever held. I consider him among my warmest friends.

Incidentally I may say that my sympathies have almost invariably been with strikers rather than employers, as they are in the instant case, and even the Police Commissioner may receive recognition due to a loyal and efficient soldier without injury to the cause of labor.

NEW YORK, January 23. P. M. W.

The Stickiest Sticking Flag.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The stamped envelopes issued by the United States Post Office Department, at least those which are put into circulation, are the stickiest I have ever seen. I am always obliged to apply paste. The stick might just as well be smeared with cold water. As I am obliged to use a great many of these envelopes I find this a serious inconvenience.

NEW YORK, January 23. A. D. HANCOCK.

In the *Century Magazine* for February Pierre Loti begins his impressions of New York. E. Weyland writes on American cartoons. J. D. Whipple reaches Japan in "The Trade of the World" series. A. A. Atkins describes the English spinster, and there are also a batch of Lincoln papers, a discussion on doctors and public health, a symposium on fraternities in colleges for women, Mr. Hodges Burns's serial continues; there are four short stories, three poems and a reprint of one by F. R. Stockton, four poems and several pictures without text.

FIREMEN TO WATCH FOR THEFT AT FIRES

Commissioner Johnson Makes Officer in Command Directly Responsible.

REFLECTS ON THE PATROL

Intimates That Suspicion Points to Salvage Men, but Chief Denies It.

As a result of the many complaints of theft which have been pouring in at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Commissioner Johnson issued an order yesterday to the effect that in future officers in command of